The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871. NO. 7.

WASHINGTON.

Total Revenue from the Income Tax, $232,000,000.

A THRIVING POLICE COURT RING.

Conference on Illicit Distillation in New York and Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

The System to Go Into Operation with Great Britain on October 3.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE YIELD OF THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A statement concerning the income tax has been prepared at the Treasury, showing that the total revenue from this source up to June 1 of the present year is, in round numbers, $232,000,000.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The expenses of the government for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, have just been examined and found to be $309,000,000.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

The Superintendent for New York city and the Assistant Superintendent in Brooklyn need for future distilling were here to-day, devising means for enforcing the revenue laws in their districts, during the idle weeks to the department, for lack of better occupation from the rebel officials here, matters there got into a very bad shape.

A POLICE COURT RING.

A committee of the National Legislature has been investigating the affairs of the Police Court of the district, and has found that a combination of lawyers, policemen, and officers of the court had been engaged in a joint business arrangement, in which each contributed to the support of the gang. Witnesses were summoned from a certain class of arrests; the lawyers of the ring were recommended to the victims, and the fees and dues collected by officers, as well as the costs of the court, were, in many cases, to be shared divided. It appeared, by cross-examination of the witnesses, that the latter have not or been reserved there.

LETTER IN BANKER'S SERVICE.

Secretary Boutwell will have ordered the President of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to be present at the September examination of Assistant Engineer Hall, of Chicago, in order that he may and to see that it is thorough in all particulars.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Commission for the introduction of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States will go into effect on October 3. The Department has now completed the preliminary arrangements for the exchange of money orders, and the order-office in this country, 600 have been established, or located in the principal cities. The Postmaster-General has also completed the arrangements for the payment of money orders in the United Kingdom, and has appointed Thomas Fyfe, Esq., of London, to act by him for the same certified by the Post Office in London, and the Postmaster-General has prepared blanks for the same. These orders will be issued by the Postmaster-General, and will be payable in gold, and will be issued in sums of not less than $1 nor more than $100. The fees charged will be as follows: On orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 12 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 14 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 16 cents.

GENERAL COWAN.

Acting Secretary of State Cowan, left for Ohio this evening. During his absence Assistant Secretary General Smith will be Acting Secretary.

THE OTTAWA TREATY LANDS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Washington special says that the Secretary of the Interior decides that the patent for the Ottawa Treaty lands must be delivered to the Indians. This decision is in accordance with the ruling of the Attorney General. The question will now be decided whether the Indians or the railroad will not be decided until the case has been carried to the courts.

A DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington is engaged in manufacturing money for the Japanese Government.

POLITICAL.

General Thomas Swing on the Democratic Financial New Departure.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—General Thomas Ewing addressed a large meeting at Lancaster, the west front of the State House to-night. His remarks were principally upon the Democratic Financial New Departure. He said the Democratic New Departure, Ku-Klux law, Sumner, the Democratic Financial New Departure, and the Democratic Financial New Departure, were the only issues before the people.

Mr. Ewing, with humorous irony, described the recovery of Ohio sometime a new departure—one which enlisted every man, woman, and child in the bonds of the State, and made no heritage of debt to oppress and enslave our children, and so establish a State Government that was the envy of all lovers of honest and true democracy. He said that the Democratic Financial New Departure, which had distributed the last increase of wealth fairly between labor and all forms of property capital. They proposed that the General Government should pay its debts to the depositors, for back pay to the soldiers, and the fees and dues collected by officers, as well as the costs of the court, some, in many cases, to be shared divided. It appeared, by cross-examination of the witnesses, that the latter have not or been reserved there.

Election of Republican Delegates in Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 11.—The Republican district conventions held to-day for the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention have been in session at Portage, Iowa, Fond du Lac, Racine, and Milwaukee, and in each case, in regard to which emergency reports were made. There was an interesting interchange of views and suggestions in regard to the management of schools. It was voted to hold a State Convention at Milwaukee three days after the last of May. The following officers were elected: President, Henry D. Barron; Secretary, Vice Presidents, W. T. Perry, Portage; Rev. R. D. Hammond, Waukesha; Wauzeka; Treasurer, C. V. Pettibone, Fond du Lac; Executive Committee, Rev. J. C. Holmes, Racine; Secretary, Rev. J. L. Hone, H. G. Hodnett, Milwaukee; C. M. Blackmon, of Whitewater; Byron Paine, of Milwaukee.

Rock River Methodist Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commence its annual conference meeting in a grove near Spring Creek, in this county, next Thursday, and is making great preparations for the occasion.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

A Council at Duluth.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11.—The Directors of the Northern Pacific and the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railways, have had a meeting at Duluth. The Directors of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway, by a unanimous vote, decided to pay the interest on their bonds when due. The Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, which comprised much the largest part of the bonds taken by the noteholders, have been found to be all right, and the interest from the city, on the Terre Haute Railroad.

Pacific Absorption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The absorption of the California Pacific Railroad Company into the Central Pacific was completed to-day by the election of Leland Stanford, of the Central, President; Milton S. Latham, of the California, Treasurer, and the old Board of the Central Directors.

Detroit & Lansing Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—The new road from this city to Lansing will be completed next week, and by September 20 will be extended to a junction with the Grand Rapids & Indiana route, at Howard.

Murder Trial.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 11.—Aniside Gallion is being tried at Yankton, Dakota, for the murder of a man named Brogsmith, at Peter Island, a short distance above Fort Randall, on the 15th of July, and the Governor Fort Randall, on the 15th of July, and the Governor Fort Randall, on the 15th of July, and the Governor

The Chicago Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,) AND EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, CORNER OF MADISON AND DEARBORN STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

DAILY, delivered, Sundays excepted, 45 cents per week.
DAILY, delivered, Sundays included, 50 cents per week.
SUNDAY, delivered, 15 cents per copy.

TERMS BY MAIL, POSTAGE FREE.

DAILY, one year, $10.00
DAILY, six months, 5.00
DAILY, three months, 2.50
DAILY, one month, 1.00
SUNDAY, one year, 2.00
WEEKLY, one year, 3.00

Money by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Tri-Weekly and Semi-Weekly will be discontinued after the present week. Subscribers will receive the Daily, Sunday, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly, as ordered.

M. C. HAMM, Cor. Secretary.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

THE LABOR PARTY.

The convention of the National Labor party, which has been in session at St. Louis for several days, has issued its declaration of principles, set forth its demands, and announced its reforms. The convention prefers to the notorious and painful fact that in a country blessed with "unlimited resources, and annually groaning beneath the produce of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and are compelled, from unjust conditions in social and industrial systems, to become vagrants." It insists that these evils are wrought by these agencies: 1. Banking and moneyed monopolies controlling the volume of interest; 2. Consolidated transportation monopolies; 3. Manufacturing monopolies crushing out small operators; 4. Land monopolies; 5. Commercial and trade monopolies. They propose to remedy these evils by a series of measures:

1. Establishing a monetary system based on the national resources, excluding from circulation the notes of all national and State banks, and issuing a paper currency which shall be a legal tender in all transactions; this currency to be interchangeable for government bonds bearing 1 per cent interest.

2. By paying the national debt, especially the 5-20 bonds, in the legal tender, without funding it.

3. By preserving the public lands to actual settlers.

4. By a graduated income tax.

5. By abolishing corporate monopolies.

6. That the expenses of all wars be defrayed by current levies upon the property of the country, and not by loans.

7. By encouraging co-operative efforts, and by building up manufacturing industries.

There are other proposed means of reform, but they are merely supplemental to those we have named. The Labor party has got rid of many wild schemes which have hitherto been endorsed in its platforms, and for the first time in its history it has abandoned the protective tariff. It still clings, however, to the delusion that an irredeemable paper currency can be money. Upon that fallacy are built all of the visionary projects of its platform. In recital of the condition of the laboring population is true in the sense that the purchasing power of the wages of labor is not more than enough to supply the daily wants; but those gentlemen fail to see that one of the causes of this lack of a deprecated currency. The great evil which afflicts the country is that we are endeavoring to bring production as near a famine as possible by increasing the cost; so that it takes the entire wages of a man in 1871 to purchase considerably less of the daily needs of his family than it did in 1865. The reforms which this Labor party has largely contributed by its support of the policy of diminishing production to increase the cost of the article produced, and this increase in cost has gone on so long that at last the man who lives by the daily earnings of his labor finds a smaller and smaller amount of his ordinary purchases in order to bring them within the purchasing power of his wages.

The Labor party prefers to believe that a paper currency "based on the national wealth," but which is irredeemable, and for which no part of the national wealth is responsible, issued in the widest practicable limit, and based on the national wealth. The only trouble with the present greenback is, that it is not redeemable; the government refuses to pay it. If the government would redeem its greenbacks (when "proved to be based upon the value of gold. They are based upon the national wealth, and they have no value save what the broker thinks proper from day to day to give for them. The same broker will buy any other depreciated paper, and pay for it precisely what he thinks it worth at the time. The issuance of that kind of an increased amount of the same paper, irredeemable in any way, can keep any person or business, or reduce the rate of interest, is an absurdity. The rate of interest on gold will regulate the rate of interest on paper. When greenbacks can be borrowed at 3 per cent, their real value is in proportion to that of actual money as 2 per cent is to the current rate of interest on gold. In all those transactions the real and not the nominal value of the thing loaned governs the interest, a wide margin being left against the borrower to protect the lender from loss by fluctuations. We do not see how the rate of interest is reduced from 6 per cent when the borrower agrees to pay 4 per cent for the use of currency which is worth, in fact, but 50 cents on the dollar, and will purchase but that value of other commodities. This Labor party propose to retire all other currency, and flood the county with a substitute of money having no value other than what persons will give in exchange for it. Of all things there is nothing of more uncertain value than an irredeemable currency. What is the value of a note issued by a broken bank, a suspended firm, or a defunct corporation? Yet the wants of each of these concerns, whatever they may be, are liable to be sold to redeem the note. But an irredeemable national currency is of less value in any honest transaction. There is no property to be taken to redeem it. It is of "unlimited note, bearing no interest, and, though endorsed by the national wealth," the endorsement is "without recourse."

It is proposed to take up the 5-20 bonds in these issues of irredeemable paper. Is that payment? In any more than the substitution of one note for another—one irredeemable promise for another promise? Unfortunately, during the war the government was forced to suspend payment. It had no issue but its credit. The contract made with the creditors was that these notes were to be redeemed; that their amount should never exceed a designated sum, and that the holders should be at liberty at any time to surrender the notes and receive therefor 5-20 bonds. That was the contract. To pay off those bonds in any currency that is not received gold, or commodities at gold values. The same may be said of the first issues of the 5-20 bonds. Both bonds and greenbacks were to be paid and redeemed. If the government will redeem its greenbacks it will make little or no difference whether the bond is paid in gold or paper; but there never was a dollar loaned to the government except upon the express promise and pledge that the obligation would be redeemed. This Labor party proposes to cut off whatever hope that may be for the redemption of the bonds in gold, and, having reduced their exchangeable value from ninety cents on the dollar to an inappreciable quantity, they propose to rob the public creditors by taking up the bond with the worthless rags.

The true reform which will bring relief to the laborer is the speedy return to specie values, the resumption of a specie paying currency, and the removal of every tax which tends to increase the cost of living and production without yielding revenue. Then there can be no unfavorable poverty to any able-bodied man; then there will be a demand for all the labor in the land; then capital will demand its invest in productive enterprises; production will keep pace with population, and in sound labor-saving machinery; then there will be the only solution of the labor question. Any other reform than that consists where every man, perhaps all he needs, and resulting over to toil to others or lay untouched in idleness. The Labor party have at last proposed a repeal of the usury, except some trifling, but revenue. Let them press that measure, and it will, to a great extent, remedy those evils which the further issue of a depreciated, irredeemable currency would only increase and intensify.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR.

The dispatches from Europe represent that Russia is fitting out a fleet of fighting war vessels and navy upon a grand war footing, and that the object is to declare war against Prussia and Austria,—the end sought being the destruction of the alliance which protects Turkey. It will be remembered that the nationality of Turkey is guaranteed by the great powers, including France and England, in order to prevent Russia attaining an overwhelming control. This alliance received a blow in the recent conference concerning Russian occupancy of the Black Sea, and, having obtained that concession, the Czar proposes to remove the effete dynasty which holds the Bosphorus.

It should there be any truth in these war demonstrations the war will be a severe one, particularly as it is given out that France will unite with Russia. Though the policy of England is that of peace, nevertheless, such a war, with such a result pending, could not be averted without her active opposition to Russia. The independence of Turkey is essential to the protection of all other European nations.

Though France is hardly in a condition just at present to engage in war, the national pride will rejoice in the opportunity to avenge the humiliations of 1870. Such a war would also test severely the strength of the union of the States comprising the German Empire. Close family relations bind the governments of several of those States to the ruling family of Russia, and that hearty unity which called them to the German standard against France may not exist in case of a war to keep the Sultan on his throne. France can hardly be of much assistance, aggressively, in such a war; but it would cripple Prussia by requiring an immense army to oppose that of France. This would tear England and Austria into active war with Russia. In such a war the condition of Italy would be embarrassing. It would have either to seek an alliance with Russia and France, or with Prussia, Austria, and England, and in either case would be a semi-field. At the same time the Polish provinces of Russia are ripe for revolt, and, lying near Prussia, can be of great assistance to the latter. Should there be such a war, it will be the most general that has occurred in Europe since the fall of Napoleon.

THE LORDS AND THE BALLOT.

The Great British Obstacle has thrust itself once more athwart the path of Reform, only to be once more foiled one of the most virulent of its kind. The House of Lords possesses a sort of abortive, negative force, though none which is positive or perfect; and this force it has been moved to exert in defeating the Ballot bill introduced by the government, and passed by the House of Commons after a discussion of almost unprecedented minuteness. The majority by which the representative house adopted the measure was a very decided one, and the voice of the country is so strong for the reform that, in case of a new appeal to the people, a majority of still more liberal complexion would inevitably be chosen, to redress the Peers for their Toryism, and pass, with the help of a Ministry newly strengthened by popular endorsement, measures of reform which go still further towards a pure democracy. The Lords have, therefore, but loosened their hold of power by this rejection of the electoral reform.

The question now is, What will Gladstone and his party do? Will the Premier lead his to the Queen a list of as many new Peers as may be necessary to override the Tory majority? Will the Colonies be asked to send over Colonial Secretary Lowe, to take the Ballot bill (with a little something added for interest) upon the bodice, and thus compel the acquiescence of the Peers? Will the government make no issue which shall result in sending the country to the polls at once, thereby convicting the three estates that there is a power which they must be raised? Or will the question be left to public discussion simply, for the present, while the Lords hear from the people, through the press and public meetings, and come to their senses during the

THE WRECKING CASE.

Board of Inquiry—Opinion of Pilots and Engineers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.

Pursuant to the announcement that 1st brief statements of how and or manner with regard to the Wheeler's singular mania for climbing up the smoke-stacks of steamers, and the subsequent fall of the unfortunate Captain, the latter case in the Marine Court was called to-day, and, at the request of Mr. William K. Muir, counsel for the owners of the Metamora, two witnesses from the bench were sworn in and examined by Mrs. Wheeler.

It seems that Mrs. Alcock had agreed to accompany Mrs. Wheeler as her companion, and had completed trip to Europe. Providence induced Mr. Alcock's plans. Providence induced Mr. Alcock's plans. Providence induced Mr. Alcock's plans

The Three Fastest Heats on Record Trotted—2:19 1-4; 2:19 1-4; 2:19.

The Cleveland Kickers Defeated by the Forest City Nine.

THE TURF.

PROVIDENCE AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The fourth and last day of the Buffalo races was attended by about [illegible] persons. The track was in excellent condition, and the contests were very close and exciting. The following is the

SUMMARY.

[illegible] Class. [illegible] Entries. [illegible]

[illegible] Total. [illegible]

[illegible] Total. [illegible]

[illegible] Total